

Name _____ Per. ____

Three Branches of Government unit

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2	COMMITTEE	MAURICE HINCHEY
4	CONGRESS	NATURAL BORN
6	CONSTITUTIONALITY	NOT APPROVING JUSTICES
7	DIE	ONE MAN/ONE VOTE
9	DISSENTING	ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
10	ELECTORAL VOTE	OVERRIDING VETO
14	FRANKING PRIVILEGE (#	PASSIVE
25	20)	PIGEONHOLED(#24)
30	GAIN	POCKET VETO
100	GERRYMANDERING	PORK BARREL(# 21)
270	HOUSE	REAPPORTIONED
435	I	RESIGN
AMENDMENT	III	SENATE
APPELLATE JURISDICTION	IMPEACHED	SENATE
BAKER v CARR	IMPEACHMENT	SENATE
BICAMERAL	JOHN ROBERTS	SENATE PRO TEMPORE
CABINET	KIRSTEN GILLIBRAND	SPEAKER OF HOUSE
CENSUS	LAWS	VETO
CHARLES SCHUMER	LOSE	VETOING BILLS
CHIEF (HEAD)OF PARTY	MAJORITY	VICE-PRESIDENT
COMMANDER IN CHIEF	MARBURY v MADISON	WASP(34)

Cumulative Review: Legislative, Executive & Judicial Branches

Legislative Branch

The Founders of our nation intended _____ (1) to be the dominant branch of government. They laid out its role and powers in Article _____ (2) of the Constitution, establishing a _____ (3) legislative branch. Formally, to be a member of the House, one must be _____ (4) years of age and a resident for _____ (5) years. To be a member of the _____ (6), you must be _____ (7) years of age and a resident for _____ (8) years. Every member of the House stands for election every _____ (9) years and there is no limit on the number of terms a representative can be reelected. In the Senate, senators serve for _____ (10) years. Totally, there are _____ (11) representatives in the HOR, and _____ (12) Senators. When a _____ -count- (13) is conducted every 10 years, these seats in the HOR must be redistributed or _____ (14) among the states based on population changes. States with fast-growing populations _____ (15) seats – mostly those states in the South, West and Southwest, and the states with declining populations – those in the Midwest and Northeast - _____ (16) House seats. When congressional districts must be redrawn, sometimes boundaries are set that favors one party over another. This is called _____ (17). In the S.C. decision, _____ (18), the Supreme Court ruled that states must reapportion their legislative districts, making them approximately equal in population. This idea of _____ (19) would guarantee that every vote carried the same amount of “weight.” Congressional representatives have certain advantages that help them get reelected. For example, access to the media helps them in fund-raising, and letting members of Congress write to their constituents without using postage - _____ (20) - are great advantages for the sitting Congressman. Congressmen also rely on their records, and when they “bring home the bacon” – through _____ (21) legislation, voters can be swayed to vote for the incumbent based on their record. Making _____ (22) are the primary job of Congress. When bills are introduced to Congress, they are assigned to _____ (23) for review and study. They can be recommended to the entire House for a vote or they are _____ (24) which is when most bills die in committee. If the bill is passed by both Houses, it then goes to the President to sign into law or be rejected - _____ (25). The President can also _____ (26) the bill,

which means that he can do nothing and if Congress adjourns within 10 days, the bill is killed. Congress can also exercise checks and balances against the other 2 branches. Against the President, Congress can check presidential power by _____ (fill in with your own answer) – (27). Congress can check the power of the Judicial Branch by _____ (fill in with your own answer) - (28). Your 2 Senators from NYS are _____ (29) and _____ (30) and your Representative is _____ (31).

Executive Branch

There are formal constitutional qualifications to be president: One must be a _____ citizen (32), 35 years of age and have resided in the U.S. for at least _____ years. (33). Certain unwritten qualifications stipulate that the President be a _____ (34), white, Anglo-Saxon Protestants, with a moderate political philosophy and good media appeal. The presidential term of office is _____ years (35). However, if a Vice-President finishes out a President's term of office, the maximum number of years he may serve altogether is _____ (36). While the popular vote is important, candidates are concerned with the _____ (37) vote and reaching that magic number of _____ (38) electoral votes. The President has many roles to fulfill, from _____ (39) to _____ (40) – (fill in with your own answer). The President has written and unwritten responsibilities and he can appoint members to fill _____ (41) positions to advise and assist him. Of course, these positions are subject to _____ (42) approval. Presidents can be removed from office through the process called _____ (43) for high crimes and misdemeanors. During this process, articles of impeachments are presented in the _____ (44) and the President is tried in the _____ (45) with the Chief Justice presiding over the trial. There have only been 2 impeachment trials and no removals from office. President Nixon resigned before a trial was held. The 25th Amendment to the Constitution stipulated that, should the President die or become unable to fulfill his responsibilities, the _____ (46) will assume his duties, to be followed by the _____ (47) and then the _____ (48). The President has the power of checks and balances against the Legislative Branch. One example of this power is _____ (49).

Judicial Branch

The Constitution, in Article _____ (50) describes only one specific court: the Supreme Court. Congress created the federal system which includes the district courts, the courts of appeals, and the Supreme Court. The district courts are the trial courts and have _____ (51) over cases. The courts of appeals have _____ (52). The Supreme Court has both. There are no qualifications to serve on the Supreme Court, although the members of our present Supreme Court bench have prior bench experience. The Supreme Court case, _____ (53) established the Court's responsibility of judicial review, the concept that the Court can decide the _____ (54) of laws. S.C. justices serve until they _____ (55), _____ (56). or are _____ (57). In deciding a case, the S.C. is a _____ (58) agency, meaning it doesn't go looking for cases to decide. Decisions are reached after debate and discussion. After a vote, the _____ (59) rules and an opinion is written. Those justices who disagree write a _____ (60) opinion. Rulings of the S.C. can only be overturned through a constitutional _____ (61) or a reversal decision of the S.C. Our present S.C. chief justice is _____ (62).